publicans only cast 122 more votes than the Democrats, and failed to secure a majority over both Democrats and Prohibitionists by over 600 votes. The election was thrown into the Legislature, which was Republican, and Mr. Chency was chosen. In 1874 there was a similar state of affairs, when, the Democrats having the Legislature, two elections held the balance of power, and are likely to do so in the next. Their vote fell off very heavily, how-ever, last March, and possibly they will have the good sense to get out of the field altogether. The Republicans are about certain to renominate Gov. Cheney, and the Democrats realize the importance of the contest suf-ficiently to put up their best man against him.

Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa is not so anxious to be United States Senator that he is willing to do "log-rolling" for it. He says in a letter to a friend: "You think I am losing ground for the reason that I have not workers out cultivating the ground.' It may be that I am losing for that reason, and if so, I must continue to lose. I cannot make a 'dog fight' of this matter. The greeted with smiles and applause as they were preposition of Senator is a highly honorable one, and one in which a man may make himself useful to his State and the country; but if it has to be procured by the sacrifice of a man's self respect, it is not worth the price. I think I know myself pretty well, and I feel sure that I would not want the position if I did not think the Republicans of the State desired me to have it. If they so desire, of the State desired me to have it. If they so desire, they can make their wishes known to their Representatives; and so, also, if they desire some one else. The belief that contests for Senator have been decided in this State, or other States, on other grounds and for other reasons, has hurt our party here and elsewhere; and, unless such belief can be removed from the public mind, the time is not far distant when the election of Republican Senators will be less frequent than it has been."

The editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer went rag baby, and, according to his own admissions, the ingrats elected their candidate for Speaker by whispering in the ear of Southern representatives: "Your hope lies in the next Presidency : Ohio and Pennsylvania have en crushed, and Nea-York is the only power that can save you. You must look to her." The rag baby's patron s very angry at the Southerners for listening to this advice, and "gets even" with them by predicting that some of them will steal before they leave Washington. As for the real effect of the election of Mr. Kerr upon the politiplanting the chief officers of the organization in three Western States is properly interpreted here. The Eastern men did it for the purpose of glutting the West with offices, so as to be able to say to us next year, 'You have been helped-we'll take the Presidency.' This may not all gain in the interest of Tilden, and his lackeys are chuckling. There is no need to attempt discuise; there is a deep and ugly feeling here upon the part of certain is a deep and ugly feeling here upon the part of certain Western and Southern Democrats. They see the game, and are ready for it. They openly proclaim that New-York has drawn the bloody sword, and the issue must be met. Some of them are discouraged and disgrantled, and are very near unto the condition of the Baltimore ship captain who was afflicted with cancer. But as Silas Wegg said to his friend and patron, Noddy, when pressed as to the difference between the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, 'In Mrs. Boffin's presence, Sir, we had better drop it.'

## THE DRAMA.

LYCEUM THEATER.

At this theater on Thursday evening the promised production of "La Dame Aux Cameliaa" was accessfully accomplished, in presence of a crowd of interested spectators, that filled the house and cordially apanded many paris of the representation. Mr. Fechter acted Armand Dural, and Juliette Clarence acted Marguerile Gantier. Last night the same piece was repeated; at Madame Clarence, being seized with illness, just before the hour of beginning, was not able to appear, and the part of Marguerite Gautier was taken, at briefest notice, by Madame Lormiani. This lady had not played it be tore for three years; yet, resuming it at much disadvantage, she carried it through with the force and skill of a talented and experienced actress, and therein fully sustained her solid professional reputation. "La Dame Aux Camelias" matinee this day, with Mr. Fechter and Madame Lormiani in the chief parts. To-night is assigned for the benefit of Juliette Clarence, and the statement is authorized that she will certainly appear The play is "La Maitresse Legitime." Upon Mr. Fechag in Armand Dural we shall only now remark that it is full of ease and of fire, though deficient in yout! and in the poetry that youth and love imply. Every play-goer, though, should see this performance, if only as a curiosity. It was reputed of old to be one of Mr. Fechter's most original embodiments, and that, certainly, it still remains. It is not a stage lover.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A testimonial concert for the benefit of Mr. A testimonial concert for the beneated of all George F. Bristow will be given at Steinway Hall next Wednesday evening. A number of popular artists will take part in it, and there will be a chorus and orchestra. The programme includes selections from "The Messiah." Rossini's "Inflammatos" (with Mrs. Butman), and the chorus, "God of Battles," from Mr. Bristow's "Rip Van At his first concert in Washington Dr. von

Jounger members of the diplomatic corps.

Three Evenings of English Glees are to be given at Chickering Hall, Dec. 16. Jun. 6, and Jun. 20. The club to which we are indebted for most of our enjoyment of this class of music has been recreanized, and now consists of Miss Beebe, Miss Louise Finch, Miss Anna E. Holbrook in place of Mr. Bushi, Mr. J. R. Nilsen, Mr. G. G. Kockwood, Mr. W. C. Baird (in place of Mr. Beckett), and Mr. G. E. Alken, with Mr. C. Florio as accompanist.

A German Military Band, under the direcof Herr Gast, will give a matinee performance inway Hall to-day, and an evening concert to-more programmes are mostly of a popular character.

MR. GCONOR'S CONDITION.

M. COUNTED CONTRICTORY

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DEMONOLOGY.

LECTURE BY MONCURE D. CONWAY.

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN DEMONS AND DEVILS-THE CONCEPTION OF A SPIRIT OF PURE MALIG-NITY-DEMONS THE PERSONIFICATIONS OF MEN'S EARTHLY NECESSITIES AND OF WARRING ELE-MENTS-DEMONS OF BUNGER, OF TEMPEST, OF FLAME AND COLD-SUPERSTITIONS LINGERING AT THE PRESENT DAY-WITCHCRAFT-FAIRIES-THE IDEA OF SATAN IN THE MIDDLE AGES-

MEDITISTOPHELES. Moncure D. Conway delivered his lecture entitled "Demonology" in the Masonic Temple last evening. The hall was well filled with a cultured audience. Close attention was paid to the lecturer, and the curious and amusing features of his subject were The lecture was illustrated by outline crayon drawings. Among the figures represented were those of Beelzebub, "the devil of Japan," and Lalith. Mr. Conway spoke rather slowly and without much gesture. He will give a lecture this evening in the same place on "St. George and the Dragon; or, Ancient Fable and English Folklore;" and another to-morrow evening on "Oriental Religions; their Origin and Present Condition."

THE LECTURE. An English lady said to a friend of mine, both being mothers of families, "Do you make your children bow their heads whenever they hear mentioned the name of the devil† I do. I think it is safer." It is out in the world to-day and among Christian families in England. This respect points us to an earlier world when it was not repulsive or degarding to speak of devils. In fact, demon and devil, degraded now, still bear indications of their high birth. Demon is in the root the same word as deity. The Latin word for God, deus, is still preserved, and devil with an e or two e's is the gypsy name for God. In other names it is the same. Beelzebub is really the God of the sun. Lucifer means light-bearer, and the name was applied to the morning star, and, indeed, I might name in this list many others. And these names, mental images, agree with our fables in which all these are declared to have fallen from a bright abode. heaven was taken in a literal way. Jupiter was believed to have thrown Vulcan from heaven. He took nine days falling, and was lamed by the fall. It was in that way that Vulcan got his lameness, and it was so that Lucifer, thrust from heaven, and falling as usual on his feet, got a club foot ascribed to him. We have therefore to deal with delties if we would find the origin of demon. In the elaborate contrivances for good and evil, primitive man felt himself surrounded by these gods, and in the diversities of these contrivances men found themselves surrounded by desses out of the laws of nature, which science has taught us the way of unmasking, the way to unvail and rever them, and those masks now belong to the mythology of nations. And having done their part in investing each phase of nature with a sentiment, they remain to be reorded with primitive man. They remain now as records of our own primitive history, what you and I did, when 10,000 years ago we were sacrificed on the banks of the In those distant days, in the period of the earlies

personification of nature, no such thing as a devil was ever conceived of. There was no manignant spirit ever thought of. Clouds were described as cows, and the rain as their milk; the rainbow as a serpent-all these metaphors were retained until they resulted in ignorance and superstition, and until they became real instead of ideal images, and soon after they had become petrified in the minds of the people they were never thought of as good or bad. They were con ceived of as powers, and if thought of as good and bad, it was in this way that they were forms of nature, with power to be good and power to be bad. That conception of the spirit was not as good or evil, but simply as sometimes afflicting and sometimes benefiting men. And even after man began to personify after his closer observation, and began to detect the good and evil element in nature, he conceived them not as merely good or merely bad. The reason why we find no devils in primitive books, in the religious books of men, is because no devils were needed, the gods being amply equal to any evil doings that had to be gotten up. [Laughter.] But when this happy family of gods was broken up there was as yet no such thing as a devil, and it is of th utmost importance to remember what is the mythological distinction between devil and demon. A devil is harm for the sake of doing harm, and is wicked for its own sake. A demon, on the centrary, is simply a poor, wandering being, whose harm is simply incidental to the satisfaction of his own pressing necessities. He is the most pitiful being, like the shark which is impelled by his honger. The demons in all cases were supposed t be ghosts, wandering around, either suffering from cold or heat, the personifications of hun, ger and thirst, what evil they do being sim-Bullow was obliged to interrupt the performance in order to stop the loud talking of some of the andleace. For the exhibition of bad manners as public entertainments Washington has the reputation of being the foremost city of America, but the worst offenders are said to be younger members of the diplomatic corps. sented by them was good and the demon represented by them was bad. The deitles represented the pure sky, the bright sunlight, the air. The demon represented the black cloud, the storm, the lightning, all the horrible things, and particularly all the terrible things in nature. and the obstacles which men had to encounter. And indeed by gathering together the demons in which man has believed, we can find, stage by stage, what the obstacles were with which-the main difficulties with which-man had to contend in his struggle for existence.

WHAT DEMONS PERSONIFIED.

First of all, there was hunger. In this part, in every part of the world, the chief struggle of man was for his daily bread. He had to wring his life from nature. He had to get his fish in the sea, animals in the forests, birds in the air, and he saw all around him living, and by the same avocation, and there seemed to be a spirit of hunger abread. There seemed to be a hunger principle in the universe, and at the same time the resources of nature were so rare, the animals, fishes, and birds so hard to get, so hard to give him a stone when he wanted bread, that he imagined that there was an invisible being similarly horacious who wanted the fishes and cattle for himself. Thus the world was conquered. There is an African tribe whose representation of their devil is a great stomach. It has two claws to hold its

cattle. When I was in Moscow last, the cattle plague was raging with virulence in one of the suburban villages, and one morning the women drove all their cattle into the village, and they—the women—harnessed themselves to the plow, and plowed around the village, and when they came to the point from which they started they buried a dog and a cat allve, and then cried out all day, "The cattle plaque! the cattle plaque! Spare our cattle, and take instead this cat and dog!"

There were demons of flame. The sun has always been a god with all races of men, because of its light, its joy, and its purity. It not only brought forth flowers, but bred nuisances, it bred fles. They were regarded as peculiar nuisances. Bel meant sun, and the fly-producing sun was personified as Bel-al.

There were demons of flame; fire, too. In Scandinavia and Iceiand they had demons of extreme cold, such as Egar, the god of cold. But it is notable that, although Hellar was the demon of ice, it has given us the word "hell," which does not mean freezing. [Laughter,] Then there were demons in the form of witches. The witches are supposed, in Iceiand, to haunt the freside, and their favorite articles in the household were those which beloured at the fireside, such as the shove!

There were demons of strong winds, such as Typho. This idea of a spirit living at the center of a gale of wind was a universal one; and in Japan, if you speak of "raising the devil." Demons in plants, belladoana, beautiful women, because a fascinating sorceres was supposed to look upon that There were demons of strong winds, such as typio. This idea of a spirit living at the center of a gaie of wind was a universal one; and in Japan, if you speak of "raising the wind," it conveys the idea of "raising the devil." Demons in plants, belladoana, becautiful women, because a fascinating sorceress was supposed to look upon that plant. Also voracious or destructive animals. Cats, for instance, diminished from the ilon and tiger, still preserve chough diabolism in tradition to make some people even to this day tremble when they see a black cat at night. The dox, too, was demoniac in ancient india tae dog was supposed to watch at the gates of death, and still there are thousands to whom the howl of a dog at night conveys the idea of death. When it was reported some time ago that the Prince of Waies was dying, it was flashed through Europe that a dog had been heard howling near his window at night. The serpent was, of all zollogical demons, the most universal. The serpent has indeed been more widely worshiped than cursed, but it was worshiped because teared and for the purpose of appeasing it. There is an intensely destructive personality in that deadly, crawling thing, the scrpent. Look at the viper; see what a perfect movement the heal has for giving the heaviest blow possible for an organism of that size; and its tooth is a little syring which shoots the poison from the hidden bag benind into its prey. But some scrpents are acwork of the water was taken as proof positive that devil and a special interest in the ditch, and was pleased at the action of the city in covering it over.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA OF A DEVIL. The intellectual and moral progress of mankind furnished the material out of which devils were made Nothing but the ascending idea of man ever conceived so black an impersonation as pure malignancy person-fied. It was to relieve the Divine Being from the responsibility of what was ferocious and ugly in nature that the devil was evoked. Ages of physical struggle for life had absorbed the forces of man, but at last by his skill, little by little he mastered the problems of nature, and so scientific inquiry began. There is the refrain of many an age in tout apostropne of William Black's to the tiger

which begins: "Tiger, tiger, burning bright In the forests of the night,

In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame that fearful symmetry ?\*
It is only science which looking through, and through anything to the very heart of it, has been tole to unmass the laces of the Puries, and show them to be true sisters with the Graces and the Muses.

Applause.]
The idea of a personal devil originated in Persia. A The idea of a personal devil originated in Persia. A philosopher of that country conceived the universe as a great arena of combat between the Good Mind and the Evil Mind. The devil theory not only relieved God of the responsibility, but it relieved man by giving him somebody to lay the blame on for his own misdeeds. That was a want that had been long unnet. You remember in Eden, Adam laid the blame on Eve, and Eve laid it on the smake. It went no further. Some of the ancients laid their offenses on the backs of scapegoats. We do not find in the early accounts of Satan any stain whatever upon his character. He was the grand proscenting-attorney of the universe originally. If you study his appearance in the Book of Job, you will find that there is not one sentence there that shows there was anything immortal ungely beautiful expression of eye and face, but with the severity which is always given by the au-

ients to the personnications of their gods.

The Europeans paint Satan black, and the Africans
ake care to paint him white. [Laughter.] The Arabs

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

ACTION CONCERNING THE COUNCIL DE-LAYED. MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY EVENING TALK-THE CASES

OF MRS. MOULTON AND MR. WEST TO BE RE-PORTED UPON NEXT THURSDAY-ANNUAL RE-PORTS OF THE CHURCH-THOMAS G. SHEARMAN At the Friday evening service at Plymouth

Church last evening, the congregation was very large, including many strangers. The majority of those present ladies. On the platform were the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Edward Beecher. After the usual services of singing and prayer, Mr. Beecher began his talk substantially as follows:

There are many phrases constantly employed in speaking of religious truth which mislead us, from the fact that in the course of time their literalness has passed away. One of these expressions is "Come to Jesus." There was a time when this had a literal meaning, and it still has a great figurative one, but the first feeling at hearing the expression is of a physical fact. The same is true of the phrase "to be followers of Christ." In the schools of ancient times the disciples walked with their Master through groves or by the seaside, drinking in the wisdom of their perepatetic instructor. To be a follower of Christ was to go to school to Him, but in that sense it is now impossible. Still, though He can not be followed in His outward life, we must accept His inward teachings. To come to Christ is to come to a knowledge of His principles, and we follow Him by opening our hearts to His truths and by practicing them There are two general tendencies in the religious thought of the world-the Christain and the Roman. I might add the Greek or purely intellectual. The Roman notion of religion-without any reference to Roman Catholocismconsists in the predominance of courage, caution, cocroion, and force, with an alternate of sweetness, gentleness, and love. The Christian notion, which is greatly in the minority, places love first, and the sterner attributes below it. In attempting to follow Christ, we are constantly stumbling on Roman principles, organizing Christianity on the basis of stern duty. Christ did not leave it out, but said His kingdom was one of love. Try to fellow Christ by being Christlike-not throwing out force, but giving love full sway.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

Immediately after pronouncing the benediction Mr. Beecher announced that a business meeting would be held, and nominated Deacon Hutchinson for Chairman. Mr. Hutchinson declined, and Mr. Edgerton was made Chairman. After an opening prayer by Dr. White, and the reading of the minutes, Mr. Beecher moved that when the meeting adjourned it should be until Thursday evening next, then to hear reports from the Examining Committee on the cases of discipline now in

Examining Committee on the cases of discipline now in their hands. This was carried, and many persons, seeing that the cases of Mrs. Moniton and of Mr. West were not coming up, withdrew.

Mr. Shearman's annual report as clerk of the church was then read. It contained the following statistics and statements among others: Number of members hast year, 2,390; number admitted this year, 176; number comoved during the year, 76; present membership, 2,490; female members on the roll Dec. 19, 1,575; naise members, 915; deaths during the year, 21; number of members of Plymouth school, 867; of Bethel Mission, 1,310; of Maydower Mission, 667; church collections during the year, 83,882 63; collections for the peor. \$1,289 83; total collections of Plymouth school and Rethel and Maydlower Missions, 82,808; pew rents, \$71,000. The report closed by stating, that notwithstanding the unparadicled difficulties through which the church had passed during the last year, its internal prosperity and usefulness had sustained as distribution. The membership, benevotent contribution to contribution. 85.882; disbursements, 75.425; balance on mans, 85.475. The report of the Music Committee was read by Hor C. King. The appropriations for the year were \$7.5 Of this Mr. Zundel received \$1.500, and the rest was tributed by Mr. Camp. The report asked the chamembers to support the testimonial concert be given to the volunteer members of choir on Dec. 21. It was announced that the or conjects are to be continued until Feb. Mr. Beecher and that the choir of Plymouth Chu. man who would work more fathrnily than he through good and evil report. He knows more of the history of the church and of every case in it than I do, or any other two men in the church. Under continual assaults on him, he has never finished from duly. I have been conversant with him ancient story, she was toot that she was it be the wife and nelphante of Adam; and this she respectfully but thrily declined. [Laughter.] She said she was just as oid as Adam, made of just as fine clay, and she dant's see why she should be the helphante of Adam any more than he should be her helphante. She said she would take the afternative of leaving Paradise; and then Eve was created out of Adam's rio in order that this difficult question might not ever rise again. Lillith was presented as having great and sementive beauty. It was the fascination of Lillih whee, as the story goes, she tempted Eve wing the acrpent a woman's head; and it is that when in spired Michael Angelo to paint that grand picture of Lillih in the "Fall of Man." in the "Shaim Chapel. The scripent has so puzzled theologiaus that Dr. Adam Chark eracticled his Fead over it until he determined that formerly the scripent hived in the shape of a monkey. [Laughter.]

The Hebrews had no idea of transmigration. To a Hindoo no animal must be eaten, for to them every animal form is the way station of a transmigrating soul. The curse on the scripent was that it should never transmigrate, but should remain forever transfixed in the dust. There was an old dely who was supposed to go around and give presents to 5d the good chindren and punishment to all the bad. The moders got in the way statement of the formatic and the title of love and trust him as much as any living man, and I am proud to say that he is my personal friend and that I love and honor him." Loud appliant that the I love and honor him." Loud appliant that the love and that I love and honor him." Loud appliant that the live and that I love and honor him." Loud appliant that the I love and honor him." Loud appliants by billot. Mr. Shearman test as Mr. Beecher at down. The vote was taken by bailot. Mr. Shearman received 286 to vote with a king repeated to 6 Mr. Beel nor of Mr. Beecher and prove the vote was taken by bailot. Mr. Shearman received 286 to vote with that the loud as have the la

ever name in political affairs, and mean especially to preserve our educational system from priestly manipula-tion and all attempts to divert public funds for the bene-fit of sectarian schools. And recent results show unnis-takably that thousands of Democrats stand with us on this broad and catholic platform.

IS THERE A SECRET ANTI-CATHOLIC ORDER! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Whether President Grant or Mr. Blaine belongs to a secret anti-Catholic order, or not, there is no doubt in my mind of the existence of such an organiza tion. During a recent trip into the northern part of this State, a young manufacturer, whom I know intimately, and on whose word I can rely, told me that he had been invited to join the "United American Protestant Association," or something like that-a secret organization with no avowed objects. He refused on the ground that it was probably a scheme to aid the reflection of President Grant. I was unable to obtain any further definite information in regard to it, but what I had learned was enough to convince me that the society was a secret po litical organization in the interest of Gen. Grant, and that it was probably extending rapidly in other localities. New-Fork, Dec. 10, 1875.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

DEATH BY SUPPOCATION FROM A BIT OF BREAD. A fatal accident of a very singular kind was reported at the Charles Street Police Station, about 1 o'clock this morning. Officer Rigney brought in the body of a man named William McCutcheon, who is believed to have lived at No. 60 East Ninth-st. He was apparently about 51 years of age, and had in Britton's saloon. A man came to the door of the saloon and asked omething to eat, saying that he was starving. McCutcheon offered him a piece of bread. As the beggar stretched out his band to take the bread McCutcheon mocked him, snatched it from his reach, and put it in his mouth. Robert Phillips of No. 291 own West Twenty-seventh-st., who was sitting near, stated that a moment afterward McCutcheon began to choke. Phillips ran to him, but he soon fell over upon the table, and rolled upon the floor. His face grew purple. He made a terrible spasmodle movement, and clutched two or three times at his throat. His jaws and clutched two or three times at his throat. His jaws opened and shut with a snap. He uttered no sound, but struggled for breath. Everybody seemed helpless with astendshment, and before any one recovered his presence of mind sufficiently to render McCutcheon any aid. He made two or three fearful efforts, and then was dead. His face grew darker, and his entire body became of a purple line. He had the appearance of a person who had been hung. Medical attendance was obtained as soon as possible, and efforts were made to resuscitate McCutcheon, but in vain.

The opinion of a navaletan who saw McCutcheon was Circleson, but in vain.

The opinion of a physician who saw McCutcheon was that the bread which he put in his mouth slipped into the trachea, or windpipe, and became impacted there, cutting off all ingress or egress of air, and causing death by

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic and asiern Gulf States, stationary or lower pressures, armer, clear, or hazy weather and south-west winds. For the Western Gulf States, warmer southerly, fol-wed by cold, brisk northerly winds, rising barometer,

and clear weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lakes, falling barometer, warmer south-west winds, cloudy, and For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lakes, failing barometer, south and west

For the upper Mississippi and lower Mississippi and the upper lakes, failing barometer, south and west winds, stationary temperature, and cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising followed by failing barometer, vectorly winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary temperature. For the causal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, the temperature will remain slightly above freezing. The Ohio River will continue slowly itsing. Cantionary signals are ordered for Indianola and Galveston. They will be discontinued on the lower lakes after Dec. 15.

MEETINGS OF SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITORS.

A meeting of the depositors of the Mutual Benefit Savings bank was held yesterday at No. 21 Parkrow. After some general talk, Dr. W. Philips was appointed Chairman and William H. Barnes Secretary. It as stated that the deposits amounted to from \$400,000 to \$450,000, and that probably payments would be made in about 30 days. The receiver of the Bank is W. F. Aldrich of No. 84 Broadway, who was formerly in the Union Trust Company. He was at one time a bank examiner. A committee of three, consisting of T. H. Lee, W. H. Devins, and Frederick Hollander, was appointed to look into the condition of the bank and report at the

ext meeting.
Several hundred depositors of the suspended German Several hundred depositors of the suspended German Up-Town Savings Bank met last evening at Forrace Garden on Flity-eighthests, near Flitheave. Louis Reis was called to the chair, and Alfred Douglas appointed secretary. An effort was then made to appoint a com-mittee of nine to represent the depositors, but the motion was summarily voted down. After a long and earnest decussion, Ashbel P. Fitch, J. J. Frank, and Alfred Douglas, were appointed a committee to examine the laws in relation to savings banks and confer with Bank Supera layor of reorganization. Many were willing to sacrifice from five to ten per cent of their deposits temporarily, in order to place the bank on a sound basis. On motion of S. Kosenblatt all the officers of the bank were invited to attend the next meeting of the depositors. Nearly all the persons present were dermans, and the specches were made in German and English. Several depositors announced that they were willing to aid in making good the deficiency. The meeting adjourned until next Friday.

THE WESTERN UNION'S UNDERGROUND WIRES. It has been decided not to attempt to lay the pneumatic tubes and underground wires between the main office and the Broad-st, office of the Western Union Telegraph Company until early next Spring. President Orton stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the Octon stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the delay the Company had exp tenced in getting the material ready to put down, as er the consent of the Common Council had been obtained, had been such that it was not practicable to complete the work before severe winter weather night be expected. No part of the plans regarding the experiments contemplated, however, had been changed, and after the tubes, &c., are made they will be laid as soon as the weather will permit.

CENTENNIAL APPOINTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.-The Centennial Board of Finance have appointed Mr. Wm. J. Philips to be general manager and director of the telegraph system

WIND—Sunset moderate, N. W.; clear.

MEMORANDA.

The schr. Cynosure, which left Salem, Mass., for Rockport,
Me., Nov. 20 thefore the late gale), has not since been heard
from, and it is feared she has foundered.

DOMINSTIC PORTS.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Dec. 10.—ATTIVEd, steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, from New-York. Sailed, schr. Earle H.
Potter, Rogers, for New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—ATTIVEd, steamship Nerens, from Boston,
Cleared, steamship Athas (fir.), Hoseason, for Liverpool; ship
Bufus E. Wood, for San Francisco.

St. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 9.—ATTIVEd, sch. F. A. Magee, from
New-York. New York, San Fig. 19. Oct. 8.—Arrived, sch. F. A. Mages, from New York, San Fig. 19. Oct. 8.—Cleared, ship Poonah (Br.), Stacy, for Portiand, Oregon. for Portland, Oregon.
PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9.—Arrived, schr. Tennessee, from
Isleshore for New York.
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 10.—Arrived, steamships Wm. Kennedy,
Foster, from Hallimore: Florida, from Philadelphia.

Foster, from Raitmore; Forma, from Panacapha.

PORFIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The Inman Line ateamship City of Brooklyn arrived here to day from Liverpool, and soon after sailed for New York.

MOVILER, Dec. 10.—The Anchor Line steamship Caledonia, Sidey, from New York Nov. 27, for Glasgow, arrived here to-sidey, from New York Nov. 27, for Glasgow, arrived here today.

BEISTOL, Dec. 10.—The Great Western Line steamship Cornwall, Stamper, from New-York Nov. 25, arrived here to-day.

Common Sense vs. Prejudice.

viser, etc., etc. there is a popular, and not altogether I am aware that there is a popular, and not altogether founded, prejudice against "paient medictines," owing to small amount of merit which many of them possess. The small amount of merit which many of them possess, the small amount of merit which many of them to support them.

MARRIED.

HASBROUCK-SHERWOOD-On Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Church of the Strangers, by the Rev. Dr. Chua. F. Deems, Geo. S. Hasbrouck to Carrie Queen, daughter of Jerm. Sherwood, esq., all of this city.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BISHOF—On Thursday morning, Dec. 9, of diphtherta, Mahel Louise, daughter of Adolphus F. and Julia A. Bishop, in the 5th year of her are. Funeral at her father's residence in Norwalk, Conn., on Satur-BRINKERHOFF-On Wednesday, the 8th, Harry, only son of Garret V. H. and Elizabeth W. Brinkerhoff, aged 11 years

and 2 months.

and 2 months are respectfully invited to attend his leastives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his pawave, Jersey City date Lafayette). EARLE-On Friday, Dec. 10, P. Augusta Bigelow, wife of Jonathan Faria Jonathan Earle, telatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Bec. 13, at 11 o'clock a.m. Trans leave Cort-landt and Josefrosses Streets Perries at 8:40 and 9:30 a. m.

Theological Seminary.

SAWYER—At the family residence in Austinburgh, Ohio, on the morning of saturday, Iec. 4, Robert Hurd Sawyer, son of the late Rufus Sawyer, eag., and only brother of Hollin A. Sawyer, D. D., of Trington on the Hudson.

Montreal and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SHELDON—At her residence in Philadelphia, on the 9th of Tiecember, 1875, Minna Twombly, wife of Richard K. Sheldon, formerly of Boston, Mass.

con, formerly of Boston, Mass.

STOK ES-Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, Edward H. Stokes, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Forty-sixthst, on Monday, the 18th, without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Special Notices.

dren of the poor. The father is out of work, and the children and "hunger watching at he door." Families are broken up by want of employment, and the little ones sent out on the street to beg or steal. y want of employment, and the little ones sent out on the treet to beg or steal.

This Winter hundreds of poor children come through the old and the Winter's sterm to our acheols without shees, tandreds more creep from their boxes and cellars to our lodge up-houses, ragged, hardrosted, and hungey. Our clitzens will ing houses, ragged, harefooted, and himsery. Our clinear win see them shivering and wet in the storm, or crouching under shelter, or silently and pitcously asking aid by their misery and homelessness.

The Christmas season should bring a brief happiness even to the most outcast and miserable; and in memory of what one has given to the world, these who have should give to those who have not. We carnestly call upon the well off and fortunate to do semething this year, which shall make the Christmas time the happiest of their lives to the poor and houseless children.

dren. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY gives for its best gifts
a home to the street-children. Its own treasury is empty but
Fifty Dollars will send three homeless children to homes in the
country.
A Hundred Dollars will give dinners to 150 children in the
Industrial Schools for a month. Fifty Dollars will put shows on

A fundered and the first popular will put shows on mirry barefooted children.

This Society desires, if the means be given to send out a first show that the first party of homeless children to the West; to distribute the first mass party of homeless children to the West; to distribute the ones in their schools; and to give good christmas dinners and pleasant festivate to the homeless little ones in their lodging houses. Who will help to make a happy Christmas to the children of the poor!

It is extractly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day-schools would remember these little ones who have no home of friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Der. 8, 1875.

home of friends.

Dec. 8, 1875. Children's Aid Society, 19 East Fourth-st., New York.

Office, 19 East Fourth at., New York, 19 first of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, 19 East Fourth at., New York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Ponations or money may be inclosed to either of the understance. If they are in checks or Fost-Office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, 1988, Treasurer.

WM. A. BOOTH, President, 100 Wallst.

J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

Metropolitan National Bank, 108 Broadway.

C. L. BRACLE, Secretary.

19 East Fourth-st., New York.

WOBK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our nive Lodging-houses, 13,911 different boys and girls, 233,410 meals and 175,201 lodgings were supplied. In the 21 Day and 13 Evening Industrial Schools were 10,357 children, who were tangift, and partly fed and clothed; 4,026 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total namber ander charge of the Society during the year, 34,095. There have been 7,749 orphans in the longing-houses, and 1,126 were provided with homes.

Don't Lose Your Hair! "CHEYALIERS LIFE FOR Don't Lose Your Hair! "CHEVALIERS LIFE FOR THE HAIR" restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Soil by all druggiets.

Fine Sample Ten
TO CONSUMERS,
40c. per B. 1, 25a and 5 B packages.
PAXON VICERES SONS,
130 and 132 Water at, New-York.

Past-Office Notice.—FOREIGN MAILS for the week enume SATUEDAY, Dec. 11, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 9 a. m., per steamer Icaho, for Europe via Queenstown; on WEDNISDAY at 9 30 a. m., per steamer Algeria, for Europe via Queenstown; on THUESDAY at 11:30 a. m., per steamer Klopstock, for Europe via Phynouth; on SATUEDAY at 11:30 a. m., per steamer America, for Europe via Southampion and Fremen, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Labrasor, for France direct, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Labrasor, for France direct, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Labrasor, for France direct, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Labrasor, for France direct, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Labrasor, for France direct, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Labrasor, for France direct, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Labrasor, for France direct, and at 11 a. m., per steamer Victora, for Glasgow direct.

The King of Italy

The King of Italy
has conferred upon Dr. de Jonga the dignity of Officer of the
Order of St. Macrice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his
scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod
Liveroil. DR. DEJONGH'S LIGHT-REOWN COD LIVER
OTL is sold in capsuled imperial Half-Pints, Sl. by all Druggists. Sole Consegnees, ANSAR, HARFOILD & Co. London.
Sole Agenta for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CUREAN & Co. New-York.

THE SUN,

SUNDAY EDITION TO-MORROW MORNING, Will contain eight pages, embracing the news of the day and

an abundant supply of fresh, original and selected articles of the greatest interest. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Newsmen will do well to order liberally. Last Sunday they

were 100,000 short. Purchasers, to insure a copy, should order from dealers to-day. Advertisers desiring to gain the attention and patrouge of Farmers and Agriculturists, will find THE

WEEKLY TRIBUNE the most valuable and effective me-dium. It now reacles more farmers, and those of a better class, than any other weekly paper published. Advertise ments, to secure proper classification, should be handed in on or before Tuesday of the week of issue,

or before Tucsday of the week of issue.

A Few Offices only remain unrented in THE TRIBUNE BUILDING. All the rooms are beautifully finished in hard wood (ash). There are elegant gas-lixtures, beat and water in every room. All are exceedingly light and airy, are perfectly with the elevators, and centry all have independent entrances from the hall. The elevators run side by side, and both are in good working order. They are kept running from 8 o'cack in the morning till long after midnight. Bents on very favorable terms. Application should be made at THE TRIBUNE Counting rown.